

THE CAUCASIAN

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY
BY THE CAUCASIAN PUBLISHING CO.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
ONE YEAR, \$1.00
SIX MONTHS, .50
THREE MONTHS, .25

Entered in the Post Office at Raleigh, N. C.
as Second Class Matter.

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THE PEOPLE'S PARTY STATE CONVENTION.

Every true Populist, and indeed every patriot in the State, will be glad of the action of the People's party State Convention. It measured up to the highest standard of patriotic duty. The party is now and has always been the beacon light in the political firmament, warning the people against the treacherous sand-shoals of greed and the deadly hidden rocks of monopoly; and, on the other hand, pointing to the only haven of good government—the rule of the people.

Two years ago the People's party urged all of the supporters of Bryan to co-operate, not only to save the electoral ticket, but to elect nine silver and anti-monopoly Congressmen, and also an anti-monopoly legislature. The Cleveland gold and monopoly element in the Democratic party was strong enough to defeat such a co-operation except on the electoral ticket. The results are before us and need no comment.

It would have been following simply the ordinary impulses of human nature if the People's party had said this year that it would have nothing to do with a party controlled by such selfish and unscrupulous influences; but every member of the People's party knows that the rank and file of the Democratic party is as much opposed to the domination of gold and monopoly as is patriotic as the People's party has always proven itself to be. Therefore, the People's party has put its patriotism and love of country above the feelings of prejudice or false party pride, and has proposed a co-operation of all who believe in Bryan and his principles, of all who are opposed to gold and monopoly, of all who are in favor of the principles of Jefferson and Lincoln, of all who are in favor of the election of nine silver and anti-monopoly Congressmen, of all who are in favor of the election of a bold, fearless, and non-partisan judiciary, and of all who are in favor of the election of an anti-monopoly legislature.

The Democratic State Convention meets to-day. If the honest sentiment of the masses of the party is represented in its convention, this patriotic proposition for a co-operation on principles in the interests of humanity and good government will be accepted. But on the other hand, if the Cleveland goldbugs and the monopoly agents and attorneys control the convention, of course they will decline the proposition. Such monopoly tools hate Bryan and his principles as much as the devil hates holy water, and will do everything within their power to advance the interests of gold and monopoly and to sacrifice the interests of the people.

This proposition for co-operation on principles in the interest of good government and the people's welfare is made by the People's party in good faith, and if accepted will be carried out in good faith and will result in a glorious victory. If such a co-operation is rejected the chances are that it will mean that the gold and monopoly combine will capture and control the State. Which shall it be? The same evil and unwholesome influence that attempted to control the Populist convention, will attempt to control all others for the same reason.

THE BATTLE BETWEEN THE BOND SHARKS AND THE PEOPLE.

The war revenue bill is still being considered in the Senate, and it will be sometime yet before a vote is reached. The battle is being waged over the efforts of the bond sharks to mortgage future generations. It is proposed to issue five hundred million dollars of bonds to carry on this war against Spain. A fourth-rate power, which could have been defeated and ended before now if Captain Sampson's fleet had been allowed to strike a decisive blow at Havana, as Dewey did at Manila.

The men who are trying to embarrass our government, exhaust its resources, and put upon the necks of the people a yoke of mortgage indebtedness are not only greedy and heartless sharks trying to suck the life blood of the nation in an hour of need, but they are indeed the allies of Spain. In fact, they are more dangerous to our government and people than all the Spanish army and navy combined.

It was this same gang of thieves and greedy vultures that attempted to mortgage the nation during the late civil war. It was Abraham Lincoln who defied them and called upon Congress to exercise its sovereign power and issue greenbacks. In response to Lincoln's call, Congress issued four hundred and fifty millions of greenbacks, and with these the war was fought and won; and at the close of the war our people prospered as they never prospered before, for instead of a mortgage debt each year to draw the life blood of the people in the shape of interest they had the greenbacks as money, which gave life, impetus, and

inspiration to every business in the nation. It was not until the gold ring succeeded in capturing Congress five years after the close of the war that they began to burn these greenbacks and deprive the people of their money, and in the place of the greenbacks saddle upon the nation a bonded debt. Then, and not until then, began the period of hard times.

Within a few days Congress must decide whether it will issue bonds and mortgage future generations or whether it will follow Lincoln's wise and patriotic example of issuing greenbacks to carry on the war. Every traitor to the people and every friend of Spain will vote for bonds.

SENATOR CHANDLER ON THE INFLUENCE OF SPANISH BONDS.

In another column we publish an interview from Senator Chandler which was published in the New York Journal of May 17th. As our readers know, Mr. Chandler is a Republican Senator. It shows a great deal of courage and patriotism to thus boldly state a truth, which is a stain on his party and a matter of shame and regret to every American. Spain has issued bonds to the amount of \$1,700,000,000. Somebody outside of Spain has bought up and now nearly all of these bonds. No doubt a large part of them are owned by speculators in the United States.

It is feared that a large part of them are owned in Washington City. It is generally believed that the owners of these bonds in Europe and America have formed a syndicate and are acting unitedly.

Say these speculators bought Spanish bonds at forty cents on the dollar, if the United States should move vigorously, crush Spain's fleet, take the Philippines Islands, Cuba and Porto Rico, not only crushing the Spanish army and navy but taking from that nation her richest possessions, then what would happen? Spanish bonds would fall in value. In short Spain would never be able to pay them. Now what is the gang of greedy sharks who own these bonds doing? They are hanging round Washington City at the capitol to control Congress and the Administration; they are trying to get the Administration to humiliate our own flag to put filthy dollars into their own pockets as intimidated or rather boldly suggested by Senator Chandler. It is this selfish influence which is trying to keep recruits from being sent to the assistance of Dewey, and trying to keep Admiral Sampson's fleet from striking a decisive blow against the Spanish fleet and at once taking Cuba and Porto Rico.

In the meantime there is another set of greedy sharks who want the war to last as long as possible so as to increase the expense and force an issue of bonds from our own government. It is this syndicate of Spanish and American bond sharks who are the real enemies to the American flag and American prosperity.

THAT BRYAN LETTER.

The Raleigh Post, commenting upon the proposition made by the Populist State Convention for co-operation of all who are opposed to gold and monopoly, says:

"When Senator Butler made W. J. Bryan's letter to the New York Journal, an amendment to Bryan's resolution favoring fusion, the convention acted boldly. Senator Butler did not even have a copy of the Bryan letter in the hall, but the convention went ahead and endorsed it. This gives some idea of the extent to which Butler bossed the convention."

The Post is entirely mistaken. The convention did not act blindly when it endorsed Mr. Bryan's letter to the New York Journal in favor of co-operation. The CAUCASIAN had published Mr. Bryan's letter in four successive issues and it had been read by every delegate in the Populist State Convention. It is the Post that is ignorant of the contents of Mr. Bryan's letter, and that therefore thinks that all others are ignorant of its contents. It is noticeable that the Post, which claims to be a Democratic paper, has never published Mr. Bryan's letter. It is true that if the readers of the Post were to vote to endorse or condemn Mr. Bryan's letter that its readers would surely act blindly and be "bossed" by the Post. Populists have acted with their eyes open and in good faith, but for the benefit of such Democrats as the Post has kept in ignorance, THE CAUCASIAN will republish Mr. Bryan's letter.

THE MECKLENBURG MONUMENT.

May 30th is a red-letter day in the history of North Carolina, and indeed of the nation. It was on May 30th, 1776, one hundred and twenty-three years ago on last Friday, that representatives of the people of North Carolina in meeting assembled at Mecklenburg courthouse declared their independence of British rule. This was more than one year before the Declaration of Independence at Philadelphia on July 4th, 1776.

On last Friday there was unveiled in Charlotte a tall and handsome granite monument to the memory of the signers of this North Carolina declaration of Independence. In every great struggle for civil and religious liberty the people of North Carolina have been in the front ranks, and it is fitting and proper that such glorious and heroic deeds should be thus commemorated.

THE TOBACCO TAX.

The proposed tax of 16 cts. per pound on tobacco will be reduced to 12 cts. This is a matter of vital interest to the people of North Carolina. A 12 cent tax is just double what the present tax is. It is hardly fair to tax people who are doing their best to raise revenue for the war for the tobacco tax on a few States. But our people had not complained at doubling the tax, but it would have been an outrage to have increased the tax to 16 cts. It is understood that a few large tobacco concerns, including the Tobacco Trust, wanted the tax put to 16 cts. They wanted a 16 cent tax because it would be one effective means of crushing out of existence the small manufacturers who are their competitors.

The People's party State Convention has prepared certain principles as a basis of co-operation—this question of principles must be settled first.

THE CASE IN A NUTSHELL.

"ONE DOLLAR EXPENDED IN DIVIDING THE SILVER FORCES WOULD AID THE GOLD STANDARD ADVOCATES MORE THAN SIXTEEN DOLLARS EXPENDED IN TRYING TO DEFEAT THE UNITED SILVER MEN AT THE POLLS."

WILLIAM J. BRYAN.

A VICTORY FOR POPULIST PRINCIPLES.

The following is the account of the People's Party State Convention as sent out by the Associated Press to every daily paper in the United States:

RALEIGH, N. C., May 18.—The State Populist Convention was in session all night last night and completed its work and adjourned at 6:30 o'clock this morning. The fight for control of the party and of its policy in North Carolina has been a severe one, but the result is a victory for the Populist principles. The fight was over the proposition to offer co-operation with the Democrats. Butler favored this and Skinner opposed it. Each had able lieutenants, but by bold, fearless, aggressive, and smart generalship Butler took the convention completely routing the opposition, and passed his resolution by a vote of 675 to 385. At 4 o'clock this morning he made in the convention the strongest and perhaps the most effective speech he ever made. It won the convention, demoralized the opposition, and after that Butler had it all his way.

The Raleigh Post, a gold and railroad organ, in its attempt to discredit the action of the Populist State convention quotes little Billie Bryan and E. W. Flake, of Anson, as saying that the proposition made by the Populists for co-operation is not in good faith and that if it were accepted by the Democrats that the Populists would not stand by it. The Raleigh Post is not a Democratic paper. There is not a principle of Thomas Jefferson or Andrew Jackson or W. J. Bryan that it stands for. It is a Cleveland and Hanna organ. Little Billie Bryan and E. W. Flake are not Populists. They pulled with the Southern Railway gang in the last legislature and are simply masquerading as Populists for the same purpose that the Post is masquerading as a Democrat. It is perfectly natural that they should quote each other in the interest of gold and monopoly.

There is a desperate effort on the part of some gold Democrats and some so-called Populists who are trying to defeat a co-operation of all who are opposed to gold and monopoly. To represent the action of the Populist State Convention. The convention not only endorsed the address recently issued by the National chairman of the Peoples Party and the twenty-five Populist Congressmen, but also endorsed the open letter of Hon. W. J. Bryan to the New York Journal, both of which strongly urged such a co-operation. No one will attempt to contradict these facts, except one who wants to deliberately lie.

That was a shocking accident on the Southern Railroad, near Savannah last Monday where two North Carolina soldiers were killed. A similar shocking accident occurred last Saturday in the train of soldiers from Chicago. Such negligence is criminal and should be investigated. See the report in another column.

When Free Silver Democrats, Free Silver Republicans and Populists have gathered together in Congress to secure the essential ends, why not their constituents do the same thing at home. There can be but one reason, viz: Want of sense.

No private individual ever incurs a debt, and particularly a debt bearing interest, if he can accomplish the same end equally well without it. Then why should not the same principle govern nations, which are mere aggregations of individuals.

The goldbug and railroad organs are getting very much excited at the prospect of the silver and anti-monopoly voters getting together.

Co-operation means a certain victory for the people and the principles of good government.

PUBLIC OPINION.

Cleveland Goldbugs in Control.
Hickory Press-Mercury.

If there ever was any doubt that the Cleveland-goldbug wing of the Democratic party of Catawba county was still in the saddle and controlling it, that doubt was dispelled by the convention held in Newton Saturday. It is true they declared, in passing for the first time, their opposition to the struggle for civil and religious liberty the people of North Carolina have been in the front ranks, and it is fitting and proper that such glorious and heroic deeds should be thus commemorated.

The proposed tax of 16 cts. per pound on tobacco will be reduced to 12 cts. This is a matter of vital interest to the people of North Carolina. A 12 cent tax is just double what the present tax is. It is hardly fair to tax people who are doing their best to raise revenue for the war for the tobacco tax on a few States. But our people had not complained at doubling the tax, but it would have been an outrage to have increased the tax to 16 cts. It is understood that a few large tobacco concerns, including the Tobacco Trust, wanted the tax put to 16 cts. They wanted a 16 cent tax because it would be one effective means of crushing out of existence the small manufacturers who are their competitors.

The People's party State Convention has prepared certain principles as a basis of co-operation—this question of principles must be settled first.

CURE ALL YOUR PAINS WITH
Pain-Killer.
A Medicine Chast in Itself.
Simple, Safe and Quick Cure for
CRAMPS, DIARRHOEA, COLIC, COLDS, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA.
25 and 50 Cent Bottles.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
BUY ONLY THE GENUINE.
PERRY DAVIS'

court. Coleclough was also sent home in care of a physician.

PRIVATE BARBEE'S FUNERAL.

Military Delegation Sent to Durham From the Second Regiment.

The remains of Private Matthew Barbee, Co. 1, First Regiment, N. C. Volunteers, reached Durham Monday night and were at once taken to the Durham Light Infantry armory. With the body was an escort composed of one corporal and six privates.

ARMY WAITS ON NAVY.

Invasion of Cuba Delayed by the Failure of Admiral Cervera.

And still there is no news of an engagement between our Flying or Fighting Squadron and the elusive Spanish fleet. The Navy Department is impatiently expecting tidings of a battle. Commander Schley is believed to be in the neighborhood of the Windward Passage off Santiago de Cuba, and the fleet has been ordered to Porto Rico or returned to Martinique.

The army waits upon the navy. While Admiral Sampson and Commander Schley are pursuing Admiral Cervera without success, up to this time our land forces at Tampa, well equipped and eager for action, are held in readiness to embark on transports and go to Cuba as soon as the navy can furnish convoys.

One expedition of Cuban volunteers, recruited in Florida, was successfully transported last week. Others will follow when the navy can lend its co-operation. Twenty-five thousand men have been assembled at Tampa, New York, and are waiting for the transports to be retained under expensive charters and the steam is ready in the harbor to start at a moment's notice. The transports are being retained under expensive charters and the steam is ready in the harbor to start at a moment's notice.

From News and Observer, May 24th.]

There were many expressions like this: "The troops were ordered to march on Friday, and Lieutenant Marshall had made arrangements for carrying the troops in three sections, one by the Atlantic Coast Line, one by the Southern, and one by the Seaboard Air Line."

After packing they were kept in uncomfortable quarters for two days. It turned out Saturday night that all delay resulting in the inconvenience for the purpose of letting the Southern Railway gobble up the whole business.

"Why not? Didn't it give \$250,000 over to help elect McKinley while the other roads were attending to their legitimate railroad business? What is the comfort of soldiers, the good effects of competition, when compared with a big campaign fund? Hanna must give the carrying to the road that helped him out in the campaign."

The sort of sort of talk that was on many tongues yesterday. People do not like monopolies. They thought it looked bad, after making an agreement to send all the troops via these routes, to keep them in discomfort for two or three days, to give the railroad the money, and then to say so yesterday in plain terms about the bulletin board and their places of business.

The question of responsibility, and damages was freely discussed.

"A head end collision itself fixes the responsibility so far as a passenger is concerned, but the railroad lawyer, 'but now,' he continued, 'you will hear of the railroad taking the ground that Barbee and Coleclough and the others injured were not passengers at all; that the railroad had no contract with them individually, but was merely hauling them under contract with the government like so much freight, and that, therefore, they are responsible, if responsible at all, to the government, and not to the wounded men themselves, and the personal representative of the deceased, Private Barbee.'"

Further Particulars.

(Associated Press.)

SAVANNAH, Ga., May 23.—Private William Barbee, of company 1, First regiment North Carolina volunteers, was killed, and private J. M. Coleclough, of the same company, was seriously injured in a head end collision of the military train with a special freight train on the Florida and Peninsular Railroad early this morning.

The collision occurred near Barcouga, Ga., seven miles from Savannah. The military train was section four of regular passenger train No. 37, from Columbia to Jacksonville. It was the third battalion, Major Butler commanding, comprised of companies from Durham, Raleigh, Concord and Charlotte, and sections of the train had passed the siding on which the freight train awaited them. Engineer Nix, of the freight train, claims that the third section displayed no signal indicating that another section was coming, and he drew out on the main track, the collision coming within twenty minutes.

Engineer Carran, of the fourth section of the military train, saw the freight train in time to bring his train to a standstill before the collision. Company 1 occupied the first passenger coach in the rear of the box cars containing the equipments. Ample warning was given for men to escape through the doors and windows. Barbee and Coleclough were caught on a standstill platform between the coaches. Barbee was crushed to death and Coleclough was badly mangled about the shoulders. Several other privates were slightly bruised or cut.

The comrades of the two men were intensely excited over their comrades' fate, and violence to the engineer and conductor of the freight train was feared. Barbee's body was sent on to his home at Durham this afternoon, accompanied by an es-

The People's Party State Convention.

(Continued from last page.)

party could make would be to defeat the object of these resolutions, and if we do take the lead some other party will come along and do so.

Senator Butler offered an amendment. Should those who oppose the open letter of Mr. Bryan to the New York Journal be jointly considered?

"While it is always difficult to secure harmonious co-operation between distinct and separate political organizations, there are times when cooperation is both wise and necessary. In the campaign of 1896 the Democrats, Populists and Silver Republicans united in demanding the immediate restoration of independent bimetalism at the existing ratio of 16 to 1, and they agreed in declaring that the money question was of paramount importance at that time.

The question now arises, should these three political organizations set together in the Congressional campaign of 1898?

I answer without hesitation, yes. Those who answer no must assume the burden of proving first, that co-operation was unwise in 1896, or second, that conditions have so changed as to make unwise what was wise then. The defeat that befell the allied forces does not prove co-operation at that time to have been unwise, unless it can be shown that some one party would have been more successful than the three combined.

Co-operation does not contemplate the abandonment of party organization or the surrender of any political principles; nor is co-operation defended on the ground that the platforms of the three parties are identical. Campaigns generally turn upon a few issues, sometimes upon one, and events do much to determine which issue shall most absorb public attention.

If the Democrats, Populists and Silver Republicans were agreed upon but one question, that question might be important enough to justify co-operation, although the parties differed on all other subjects; but those who advocate the union of the principal reform forces against the money enemy, can point not to one, but to a number of reforms which are demanded with equal emphasis by Democrats, Populists and Silver Republicans.

FIRST—THEY ARE UNALTERABLY OPPOSED TO GOLD MONOMETALLISM. SECOND—THEY OPPOSE THE IMMEDIATE RESTORATION OF BIMETALISM AT THE PRESENT RATIO BY THE INDEPENDENT ACTION OF THIS COUNTRY.

THIRD—THEY OPPOSE THE RETIREMENT OF THE GREENBACKS. FOURTH—THEY OPPOSE THE ISSUE OF PAPER MONEY BY NATIONAL BANKS.

FIFTH—THEY OPPOSE THE ISSUE OF INTEREST BEARING BONDS IN TIME OF PEACE.

SIXTH—THEY FAVOR THE INCOME TAX AS A MEANS OF RAISING A PORTION OF THE REVENUE NECESSARY TO ADMINISTER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.

SEVENTH—THEY FAVOR THE ABOLITION OF TRUSTS.

EIGHTH—THEY ARE OPPOSED TO GOVERNMENT MONOPOLIES.

NINTH—THEY ARE IN FAVOR OF ARBITRATION AS A MEANS OF SETTLING DISPUTES BETWEEN LABOR AND CAPITAL.

Here are nine issues which are not only important in themselves, but are now prominently before the people. Are these reforms worth securing? These questions were submitted to the people at the last election, but they were not settled, and will not be settled until they are settled by the action of the people.

The Conspiracy of Gold and Monopoly.

The Republican party is trying to commit the country more thoroughly to the gold standard. Even now it is endeavoring to secure legislative endorsement of the policy of paying all coin obligations in gold. It pretends to be much concerned about national honor and the public credit.

The leaders of the party know that debtor, whether a public debtor or a private debtor, meets all the requirements of the law, moral as well as statutory, when he discharges his obligation according to the terms of the contract. They know that all through the war the government, and private debtors as well, paid coin obligations in gold, although gold was at a premium of ten cents on the dollar less than Silver coins. And yet these leaders would accuse Abraham Lincoln of dishonor rather than incur the displeasure of the Wall street magnates, who now control the financial policy of the Republican party.

These leaders know that if the Federal Government declares its purpose to pay all coin obligations in gold, its example will be used as an argument to force gold contracts upon State and Municipal Governments, and upon private citizens. These leaders know that the very existence of these gold obligations will be urged as a reason why bimetalism should not be restored.

If the Republicans obtain control of the Senate and House, the election of 1898, there is no doubt that they will, by law, surrender the contract right which the government now has to pay coin obligations in silver (of which we are large producers) and bind the nation to pay in gold (an appreciating metal, the production of which is largely controlled by England).

The Republican party will, if it obtains control of Congress in 1898, abandon the system which gives the debtor the benefit, and substitute a new system, which permits the money lenders to choose the coin of payment, and second, allows them to increase the purchasing power of the dollars which they demand, to the impoverishment of the wealth producers of the world.

Let Each Voter Answer These Questions.

Should those who oppose national banks of issue strengthen the banks by fighting each other?

The Secretary of the Treasury asks authority to issue interest-bearing bonds. Should those who oppose such bonds aid in increasing the interest-bearing debt by fighting each other?

Our Federal taxes are collected entirely from import duties and internal revenue duties. Should the systems bearing more heavily upon the poor than upon the rich. The Republicans refuse to grant the relief which could be secured through an amendment to the Constitution providing for an income tax. Should those who favor an income tax oppose the needed reform by fighting each other?

Trusts Must go.

Trusts are being organized on every hand, and the political as well as the industrial welfare of the country is being menaced by these great aggregations of capital. Should those who oppose trusts aid in perpetuating their existence by fighting each other?

Down With Government by Injunction.

Government by injunction has, ever since the election of 1896, developed new dangers, and to-day threatens the existence of trial by jury. Should those who oppose government by injunction aid in making it a permanent part of our judicial system by fighting each other?

Recent events have shown the necessity for arbitration as a means of settling difficulties between labor and capital, and the Federal Government, by applying the principle to carriers engaged in interstate commerce, would set a most salutary example to the States. Should those who favor arbitration, by fighting each other, deny the laboring men this great boon?

If the questions above presented have lost none of their importance, it would seem that co-operation is proper now, if proper 18 months ago, unless it can be shown that the parties which could trust one another then cannot do so now. As there has been no national convention since 1896, it is impossible to judge of the present intentions of the three parties unless we take for our criterion the action of those who stand in a representative capacity on minor ones.

The Democrats, Populists and Silver Republicans who in 1896 favored the reforms which I have mentioned favor them to-day. There is not a prominent man of any of the parties which united in 1896 who has abandoned any of the reforms which drew the parties together.

The Gold Standard and the Trusts Will be United.

The advocates of the gold standard, the enemies of independent bimetalism, the opponents of the greenbacks, the advocates of national bank notes, the defenders of trusts, the supporters of government by injunction, and those who object to arbitration and an income tax—all these find no difficulty in uniting on the main issue of the money question, which may differ upon minor ones.

Shall Those Opposed be United.

Shall the friends of reform show less earnestness or less sincerity? Reforms are often delayed by an attempt to secure too much, while progress is usually made a little at a time. If one cherishes the hope of a complete reform, he must not allow himself to be deterred by the fact that he does not save all that he desires. If he is wise he lays aside a little each day and makes it the foundation for his fortune. Society moves forward slowly. Circumstances make it possible to rise to a plane a little higher than that occupied before, and from this new vantage ground the fight is renewed for the capture of some greater height. Holland has expressed an idea which may well be applied to the money question. We build the ladder by which we rise from the lowly earth to the vaulted skies.

And mount to its summit round by round.

He Says Let Other Issues Wait.

Many millions of our people believe that the reforms above enumerated will bring vast advantages to the producers of wealth, but whether the advantage be much or little, these are the things which lie immediately in front of us, and they be decided one way or the other before more remote questions, even though they be greater ones, can be seriously considered. What though there be questions which may ultimately separate those who fought together in the last campaign, will Democrats, Populists or Silver Republicans be the worse for having secured those things for which they are jointly contending?

Strength in Union Weakness in Division.

Attention is a means to an end, not the end itself. To secure a few things is better than to advocate many things and get nothing. Our opponents not only recognize that there is strength in union, but they are expected to present a united front whenever the interests of aggregated wealth are attacked, and they may be expected to spread dissensions wherever possible among the reform forces.

Schemes of the Enemy.

The Democrats will be warned against becoming tainted with Populism, and yet Jefferson denounced banks of issue, and Jackson entered into a contest with the money power before there was a Populist party, while the bimetallic system was established in the United States by any political party was organized. Our enemies will wage their war against association with the Democrats, and with unstinted praise commend those who are credited with "putting principal above office." The Republican party will gladly leave the Populists in possession of changed principles as long as the Republicans are permitted to hold all the offices, because political principles are of no service to the public until they are enforced, through the legislative, executive and judicial departments of the government. The Silver Republicans will be asked to listen to the stern song of international bimetalists, and warned against the contaminating influence of both Democrats and Populists. As an ounce of prevention is said to be worth a pound of cure, so a dollar in advance is more useful than sixteen dollars spent in an attempt to overcome their united strength.

An Emergency is Upon us.

In great crisis the patriotism of the American people always rises sufficient for any emergency. An emergency is now upon us, for we require all the intelligence and patriotism of the people to rescue the government from the hands of a party which has become the defender and abettor of every form of political vice. In such a crisis there is no room for the selfishness of self-interest. We must stand in the face of co-operation upon any particular party. We may rest assured that the people will bestow honor where honor is due, and that that party which shows the greatest devotion to the welfare of the people will receive the greatest credit for every laudable endeavor.

W. J. BRYAN.

The vote on Skinner's substitute for Ayer's resolution was as follows:

County	For	Against
Alexander	10	5-3 223
Anson	14	4
Bertie	4	13
Bladen	14	13
Brunswick	7	2
Burke	6	18
Cabarrus	14	18
Caldwell	4	18
Camden	4	20
Carteret	7	20
Chatham	334	131
Chowan	17	6
Columbus	14	15
Craven	64	14
Cumberland	254	4
Currituck	4	18
Dauphin	14	14
Durham	2	10
Edgecombe	14	14
Fayette	2	10
Gaston	12	7
Gates	14	14
Greene	23	13
Halifax	23	13
Hertford	14	14
Hyde	16	15
Johnston	64	68
Jones	4	13
Kane	2	13
Lincoln	7	13
Madison	4	13
Mecklenburg	3	13

